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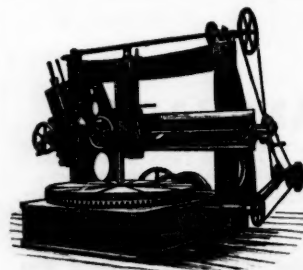
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

NO comprehensive and adequate statement of crop conditions has yet been made, but it is only too evident that great damage has been done in a large part of the corn-growing region by prolonged drought. This prevailed as far east as Ohio, and from that State westward, including Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kansas, and parts of Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska. The reports from many localities in this great region are of absolute disaster to corn, potatoes and spring wheat. The official report of Michigan says that in the southern counties of that State "one-half of an average crop of corn, and one-fourth to one-third crops of potatoes is more than can now be expected." Corn has in many places been cut to feed stock, and cattle and hogs were sold at a sacrifice. Rains have fallen within a fortnight in nearly or quite all of the drought region, but they were unfortunately too late to do much good except to some fields of very late corn, and to the pastures.

It will be found, no doubt, when the Agricultural Bureau's summary comes to be fully made up, within the next sixty days, that the crops of 1887 are much reduced in volume. There will be no such yield of wheat as the country sees in its best years, and the corn will be largely short of an average.

MR. CURTIS confirms our suspicion that his Newport declaration was rather extorted by the genuine friends of Civil Service Reform, than voluntarily uttered by a gentleman who loves Mr. Cleveland better than reform. In his newspaper he hastens to assure his readers that whatever may be true of some of the champions of the Reform he and those he represents stand just where they were in 1884. He is for Mr. Cleveland against the whole field of possible Republican candidates. He does not find in any Republican who has been named anything of character or of record which would draw him away from his first love, no matter how the latter may have broken pledges and disappointed hopes. In 1884, he was for Mr. Cleveland on the allegation that Mr. Blaine was a bold, bad man who could not be trusted safely with power. He would then have stayed in the party if Mr. Edmunds or Mr. Harrison, or any other Republican of an unexceptionable record had been nominated. He now would not come back to its support even though it nominated Mr. John Sherman, whom he described not long ago as one of the ablest and most upright men in public life.

There is a purpose behind this, which is not over creditable to Mr. Curtis. It is his policy and that of the extremists of his faction to perpetuate the schism which divided them from the Republican party. To this end nothing could serve better than the renomination of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Curtis helps to that when he says in substance: "It is of no importance which of your possible candidates you nominate. Each and all of them is as offensive to us as Mr. Blaine was. We will stand by Mr. Cleveland in preference to any of them." He knows how welcome this will be to Mr. Blaine's followers, and how gladly they will quote it as setting aside the arguments which have been used against his candidacy. And we are satisfied that he desires nothing better than their success. Upon that success depends his own political importance as the chief of a faction strong enough to turn one doubtful State. Upon that depends his chance of continuing to give back blows to the political leaders in New York for their slights put upon himself. "The importance of a man to himself" is not diminished by the fact that the man is a reformer.

Does Mr. Curtis speak for the Mugwumps as a body in these deliverances? We do not believe it. For a faction which hates the Republican party because it will neither give up the protec-

tive policy, nor cease to insist on fair play for the Southern negro, he does speak. But the men who honestly went out of the party because they believed that course would serve the cause of reform must have had their eyes open by this time. And they will easily come back if the Republican party has the sense to nominate a candidate for whom, like the *New York Independent*, they can vote without stultification.

THE report of the Civil Service Commission on the charges brought against Mr. Harrity, the postmaster of Philadelphia, must have been read with great satisfaction by Mr. Cleveland's subordinates who have been aiding in making the clean sweep. It makes it clear that nothing short of what is practically impossible evidence of an evasion of the law can subject any official to the penalties the law provides. The circumstantial evidence may be the strongest possible. It may appear that out of every hundred appointments made through competitive examinations ninety-nine fell to Democrats. But the judgment of charity which the Commission exercises in such cases, is sufficient to protect the officials in charge of the appointments. If nobody saw a Democratic examiner posting his party friends as to the questions to be asked, then no such thing was done. If nobody but Democrats got the places, then it was because partisan newspapers had persuaded Republicans not to apply for them. And so Mr. Harrity stands in white innocence before the American people; but the people make answer: "whitewash!"

THE most important point in the report is that which calls the attention of the Civil Service Reformers to the entire failure of their reform at the critical point. Their law does not touch removals. Mr. Harrity turned out Republicans for nothing but their politics. He did not stop to insinuate against their character or their competency. He just put them out because he wanted to "call in the boys to warm their toes." He had a confidence, which experience has justified, that competitive examination would not keep "the boys" out. To such removals without any good reason, or any that relates to the efficiency of the public service, the Philadelphia Association for the reform of the Civil Service objects. But the Commission remind them that there is no law to the contrary, nor any rule laid down by the President. The Pendleton law, which exhausted the energies of our reformers in the matter of securing legislation, lays no restriction upon removals. If Mr. Harrity had thought it worth while to take a round-about way of reaching his end he might have done it simply by removing Republicans who got their places by competitive examinations, as fast as he detected their Republicanism. Without touching a letter of the law, he might have reduced the Republicans in the post office by successive siftings. And yet the C. S. R. Association proclaims its confidence in the reform as enacted, and its unwillingness to give the official any legal security against the partisanship and caprice of superiors in office. This is the ground taken by Mr. Curtis in one of those eloquent addresses at Newport, by which the heart of the Association has been strengthened once a year.

THERE does not seem to be entire harmony of expression between the two most important organs of Mugwump opinion in New York city. It has been but a short time since Mr. Curtis explained elaborately, in his speech at the Commonwealth Club dinner, that there was no definite line of demarcation between the two great parties, and that the choice of a President, next year, must necessarily turn upon preferences as to the individual characters of the candidates. But now comes the *New York Times*, with an elaborate article on the issues of 1888, in which it says just the contrary of Mr. Curtis's view. Assuming that the Repub-

licans will put up Mr. Blaine once more, it thinks that the campaign will turn on the Tariff, and not upon the candidates.

As a matter of fact, neither view is well taken. It is unlikely that so gross an error as the renomination of Mr. Blaine will be committed, and it is certain that the Tariff will be a leading issue. But that the Democrats will unequivocally commit themselves to Free Trade is much less likely since the severe discouragement which "the Kentucky idea" has had in the very citadel of its defenders.

THE *Courier-Journal* is right in pointing out that the loss of Federal patronage has proved a gain to the Republicans of Kentucky. And there is no reason why it should not prove the same throughout the South. The office-holders in States where their party has no control of the State or local governments soon become organized as a close corporation, whose existence and methods discourage the rest of the party. It is of little use to fight against their united power, and the average voter relapses into a kind of surly acquiescence, and votes or stays away as the mood takes him. But these rings are now at an end, since Mr. Cleveland and his subordinates effected their clean sweep. Republicans out of office have begun to acquire a voice in the management of their own party, and to take a pleasure in its management. The Republican party of Kentucky is far more alive than it was three years ago. It is this which constitutes the strongest argument for such a radical reform of the Civil Service, National, State, and local, as will effectually divorce it from partisan politics. We need this to enable the average American to get a fair chance to be heard and felt in the political life of his neighborhood and his State.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Evening Post*, who writes over initials, but appears to be identified as Assistant City Attorney of Louisville, L. N. Dembitz, and who describes himself as "a Free-Trade Mugwump," who "did not vote for either Buckner or Bradley," writes in the following frank and refreshing manner about the Kentucky election:

"As I stated before, the race issue is being forgotten as we recede from the times of the war and of emancipation. Though nearly all our colored men still stick to the party that gave them liberty, the whites have to a great extent ceased to look upon the Democracy as the white man's party. They begin to take interest in pending Federal questions. Whatever the *Courier-Journal* may say to the contrary, the tariff issue played a greater part in the discussions this year than ever before; and many Protectionists, who had called themselves Democrats, found out that they were on the wrong side; that they affiliated with a crowd in which they did not properly belong. But the Blair Education Bill had a much greater effect than the tariff; Buckner opposed, Bradley advocated it. Hence, his enormous majorities in the mountain and hilly counties in which illiteracy abounds, and the people are too poor to pay heavy school taxes. The returns from Leslie, Jackson, Whitley, Laurel, Knox, Rowan, Harlan, etc., look as if they came from so many Vermont towns. Moreover, these mountains and hills are full of Union veterans, who resented the veto of the dependent pension bill, which the Democratic speakers—mainly ex-rebels—fully justified."

Mr. Dembitz's letter, which is manifestly a true statement, lets daylight into the *Evening Post* regions, and especially illuminates the vehement opposition there made to the Blair bill on the ground that the southern schools were doing well enough, and needed no national aid. The southern people, wherever they appreciate the value of education, put their stamp upon this preposterous theory with emphasis.

THE result of the competition for the building of the new cruisers and gunboats authorized by the last Congress, has been settled since our mention of last week, by the Secretary of the Navy and the President. The latter, exercising a discretion given him in the law, awarded the building of one of the 19-knot cruisers to the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, their bid being but \$18,000 more than that of Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia. The companion cruiser was awarded to the latter firm, as was also the *Newark*, while Messrs. N. F. Palmer, Jr. & Co., of New York, the assignees of John Roach, secure the two gunboats. The most re-

markable feature about the bidding is that the Messrs. Cramp evidently greatly desire to build ships on their own designs in preference to working on those furnished by the naval authorities, and they appear confident of saving money by the operation, while guaranteeing the same results. Thus on the two cruisers, Nos. 4 and 5, they offered to build them according to the specifications of the Navy Department for \$1,410,000 each; according to the specifications of the Navy Department for the hull, and using their own designs for the machinery, \$1,405,000; using their own designs throughout, \$1,350,000. It was this last bid which the Secretary decided to accept, saying in substance, in his letter to the President, that he thought it wise to try the plans of private draughtsmen and engineers. As the companion ship, built at San Francisco, will be on the Department's designs, the comparative results will be of great public interest, especially in view of the extreme requirement of 19-knot speed. Mr. Whitney says the Cramp "proposed ship is larger in tonnage, with thicker protective deck, lighter in construction in parts, and stronger in others. A cheaper mode of construction is adopted in some respects, but none but approved practices are employed. The hull designed by the Bureau is more expensive to build."

There is one risk always, which private builders run in work for the Government, when ships on their plans are to be compared with others built on official plans, and this is that the officials will make the tests harsh and difficult. The advantage is much on their side, and some instances in the past of loud and vehement controversies between them and private engineers and draughtsmen will be readily called to mind.

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science convened on Wednesday the 10th instant, in the library hall of Columbia College, New York City. Prof. Edward S. Morse, the retiring president, took as the subject of his opening address "What American Zoölogists have done for Evolution," a topic which he had treated once before in a lecture delivered before the Natural History section in 1875, when he was its vice-president, and which he now reviewed in the light of the developments of the past twelve years. Prof. S. P. Langley, of Washington, the president elect, assumed the chair, on its being vacated by Prof. Morse, making only a few informal remarks. The sessions of the Association extended over a week, Saturday, however, being devoted to sight-seeing and excursions. After the first session, the principal business was transacted by the subdivisions of the Association sitting as separate bodies. Among the special attractions were a lecture by Prof. Drummond, of Glasgow, delivered Tuesday evening before the meeting of the New York Academy of Science, held to welcome the Association; and an address by Thomas A. Edison before the section of Physics, on Monday morning, detailing two of his late inventions. Mr. Edison being unable to be present, Prof. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, read his papers. The attendance throughout was large, and the meetings were considered of more than average interest. Many pleasant social events were interspersed through the week, including trips to the principal places of interest in the vicinity, and various receptions by the scientific bodies of New York City.

A NOTABLE feature of the meeting was the strenuous assertion of the Darwinian theory of development in both the address of Prof. Morse, the retiring president, and a paper read by Prof. Farlow, the vice-president. The strenuousness of Prof. Morse produces an impression on our minds that the evolutionists are less certain of carrying the intellectual world with them than they were ten years ago. It is not the temper of calm confidence, but of mere bluff, when Prof. Morse says: "It is safe enough for an intelligent man, no matter what he knows of science, to accept as true what science puts forth, and to set down as false what the Church offers in opposition." The intelligent man who pinned his faith to science in that fashion would be in the fix of the sailor

who moored his vessel to the whale. But the statement illustrates the now dogmatic temper of the scientific evolutionists, who have set up their new orthodoxy, and call upon the public "no matter how little it knows of science," to accept the decisions of this new infallible Church.

In economic science the most notable paper was that of Prof. E. J. James, of our University, who attacked some of Mr. Edward Atkinson's optimistic views of the present and the future of our country. Prof. James is quite right in insisting that there is danger of our drawing on our capital in the creation of wealth, and that we have done so in the matter of exhausting the natural fertility of much of our soil. Also in calling attention to the fact that the prosperity of the American workingman is relative only as compared with those of other countries, and not adequate to our national ideal. But we cannot go with him the whole way in his censure of Mr. Atkinson's position, nor do we agree that the statistics the latter has used are quite unworthy of the confidence he has placed in them. We are glad to see that the paper attracted general attention as one of the best and most opportune which was presented.

We observe by the *Chautauqua Herald*, that the point in Prof. Thompson's lectures which was especially applauded, was that at which he urged a return to the policy of the first days of the Republic in the matter of shipping. He urged the reenactment of the provisions of the first Tariff law of 1789, which in addition to the general duties upon imported goods, imposed discriminating duties upon goods imported on foreign vessels. When that law was enacted the shipping of the country had fallen to half of what it was at the outburst of the Revolution. In the years between the close of the war and the adoption of the Constitution there were no marked signs of a revival. But under the law of 1789 there was an immediate change, to which no doubt the war in Europe contributed somewhat. And it went on through all the vicissitudes of war and peace, until we fell back into the policy of Free Trade in shipping, in which we have persisted for thirty-two years with the most disastrous results. It was one of the worst blunders of the Republican party that it failed to take a leaf out of the Federalist record on this subject.

Last year we saw how slow England was to act on the Free Trade principles she professes in the matter. She virtually cancelled her contract with the German line of steamships which stop at Southampton, because that contract, although advantageous to the British Post Office, would have hurt English shipping. Every other country in Europe does the same thing, but more openly. We alone are foolish enough to give up this great interest to all the chances of competition.

VERY nearly the worst railway accident ever known in this country occurred last week near Chatsworth, Illinois, a train on the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, carrying nearly one thousand excursionists, having broken through a low trestle bridge. The number killed outright was variously reported, one account making it 117, but appears to have been about 90, while many others were injured. The accident occurred at midnight, when many were asleep, and on the whole a more shocking and tragic disaster has seldom been known. The excursion was bound for Niagara Falls, and the anticipations of pleasure, lulled for the time in slumber, were turned in a moment to terrible experiences of death and suffering. The loss of life occurred in six or eight ordinary "day coaches," which as usual were sandwiched between baggage-cars in front, and sleeping-cars at the rear. This arrangement makes it certain that in any sort of crushing accident, the slightly-constructed day-coaches will be ground to pieces, and their occupants with them, and so it happened in this case, not a single occupant of the six heavy and strong Pullmans being killed.

The responsibility for the accident has not yet been assigned by the local coroner's jury, but there is not much room to dispute over it. The wooden trestle bridge was old, and the road itself,

being bankrupted, was inadequately repaired and watched. There had been prairie fires near at hand, and it is probable that these had reached and burned the trestles. (We dismiss the theory that they had been set on fire by villains, in order to wreck and rob the train. The evidence to support this abominable story appears to be entitled to no consideration.) Then this tremendous train of sixteen cars was drawn by two locomotives, a most dangerous and improper method of running. Under its weight, the bridge, weakened probably by the fire, went down. If the train had been in two sections, as it should have been, the accident probably would not have happened, though there was needed, evidently, a better inspection of the roadway. The hastily and cheaply built Western roads require close watching, and one of the most valuable public services which may be rendered by the Boards of State Commissioners of Railroads will be to drive railway officials up to this work.

BUT the point we have suggested above needs attention,—the placing of the cars in a train. The Pullman cars, as is well known, are enormously heavy and strong, in comparison with ordinary passenger cars. In order to make them ride steadily, their floor frame is built of compact timbers. If, then, they are to be placed on one side of the day coaches, while on the other there are the baggage cars and locomotive, the consequences of any "telescoping" are easily foreseen. Those who pay for places in the Pullmans will escape, and those who do not or cannot will be slaughtered by the heavy cars. Either the sleepers should be run entirely on separate trains, or they should be placed in front of ordinary cars.

THE Republican Convention of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, nominated Judge Henry W. Williams, of Tioga, for the Supreme Court, and Captain William B. Hart for State Treasurer. Of the latter nomination we expressed an opinion a fortnight ago. Captain Hart is simply assigned to the office by Colonel Quay and those who act with him in control of the Republican "machine," and such a method of filling so important a place is squarely against sound public policy. The selection of Judge Williams is a good one. He had the support of ex-Auditor-General Niles, ex-Senator Mitchell, Major Merrick, and other gentlemen of his own county whose indorsement is an assurance that he possesses honorable qualifications for the bench.

The general management of the convention was entirely in the hands of Colonel Quay, and it was remarked how completely absent is the influence, now, of Mr. Cameron. All "orders" were issued by the former: there was not even a suggestion as to what the senior Senator might or might not "want."

THE campaign in Ohio is to be opened on the 7th of September, at Caldwell, by a speech from Governor Foraker. No one is better able to put the case in behalf of his administration of State affairs than the Governor himself, and this will no doubt be a good beginning for an energetic campaign, upon which the Republicans enter with the confident expectation of success. The suggestion that the distracting enterprises of the Blaine element, at the Toledo convention, were carried on in combination with a plan to put forward Mr. Foraker as the Vice Presidential candidate with Mr. Blaine is contradicted with emphasis by the former himself, in a statement that he had no part in or knowledge of such a scheme.

THE arrival at New York of cargoes of raw sugar from the Hawaiian Islands, amounting to some 10,000 tons, has caused no small sensation among the trade in that city, for this sugar enters free of duty, under the treaty with those Islands. It came around Cape Horn, and more is expected to follow. It will perhaps impress upon many persons the simple fact that an easy way of adjusting this line of business to the operations of the general trade in sugar, will be to repeal the present duty on all that comes in,—with protecting provisions against export duty, and in favor of our own ships.

SETTING at rest some disturbing rumors of her loss at sea, the yacht *Thistle*, which is to contest with our sailing craft for the *America* cup, came safely into New York harbor on Tuesday morning, having taken twenty days and twenty hours for her voyage from the Clyde. As she did this under shortened spars, and with sails correspondingly reduced, it is regarded as a very remarkable trip. On one day, the 2d of August, she ran 247 miles, the whole course being 3,028, and the daily average about 144.

Meanwhile, the *Volunteer* has been winning two or three more races, in competition with the *Mayflower* and *Puritan*, and there is no question that she will be selected to defend the cup. The quick voyage of the *Thistle*, as well as a study of her appearance, has served, undoubtedly, to make Americans feel that the contest is certain to be a close one, and dependent for its result, probably, on small matters of good management or accidental advantage.

THE situation becomes more and more difficult for the English Tories. They, or rather their friends the Liberal Unionists, have lost the election in the Northwich division of Cheshire by a shift of nearly twenty per cent. in the vote. The Unionists put forward their strongest candidate in Lord Henry Grosvenor, the son of the rich Duke of Westminster, who has a country seat and large estates in the county. They counted on the Grosvenor influence to turn the tide of Liberal conquest, and they now only can feel that it saved them from a still more crushing defeat.

FERDINAND of Coburg is prince of Bulgaria, with the active support of Austro-Hungary, England, and Italy, and the acquiescence of Turkey and probably Germany. He has secured the distinction by his boldness since his election, and he may make a very good prince. He is a dilettante in other matters, it is true; but that is a weakness of all the Coburgs,—it even was of the Prince Consort and King Leopold. They trifle in private, and are statesmen in public.

AN EMPTY INDORSEMENT.

THE assembling of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention developed the fact that it was intended by those in custody of it to permit an indorsement of Mr. Blaine's perpetuated candidacy. There had been no announcement of this plan, much less any canvass of it by the people. If it had been a most unpopular and objectionable scheme it could not have been more carefully kept from public knowledge. If it had been anticipated that disclosure of the idea would bring out general criticism and opposition, it could not have been more strictly maintained as a secret.

Under these circumstances the resolution adopted has just no value at all. If intended as a set-off to the emphatic deliverance of Ohio, it is about as inconsiderable as a donkey-cart in front of an express train, and if it be presumed that it will influence any one in Pennsylvania to regard more favorably the fatuous idea of trying Mr. Blaine again, it is very wide of the mark. A previous understanding that the resolution would be offered, and a canvass of its propriety by Republicans generally, would have given it some weight, but this sort of surreptitious attempt to steal the party indorsement does not weigh a feather weight; it is beneath contempt.

Moreover, the resolution itself is of the feeblest sort. It says just as little as would possibly serve the purpose of the gentlemen who had it in hand. Anything less would have been ridiculous, and this, as it stands, is so faint-hearted as to naturally suggest the inquiry why a State which has been declared time and again to be fed and nurtured on Blaine enthusiasm, and to be pining and fainting when this sustenance fails, does not express itself in terms any more vigorous.

The fact is that no such resolution is called for by the Republicans of Pennsylvania at the present time. On a poll of the level-headed members of the party, whose judgment is of value to the

organization,—and in this description we include no small number of men, but a good many thousands,—it would be soon found that there was a decided unreadiness to be committed now to the renewal of Mr. Blaine's candidacy. In eight or ten months' time it is possible that a majority of the Pennsylvania delegates, deferring to what is supposed to be a popular preference for Mr. Blaine,—a feeling whose extent is greatly overestimated,—may be ready for at least a formal effort in his behalf, but at present there is no such commitment, nor any general willingness to make it. In every district of the State, earnest and intelligent Republicans, who desire that the campaign of next year shall be something more than a sham encounter, would advise most emphatically against any decided or sincere resolution pledging Pennsylvania to Mr. Blaine's renewed candidacy.

NOTES OF NORTHERN TRAVEL.

MR. RUSKIN says of railroads,—which he is inconsistent enough to patronize,—that they are designed to make the world smaller to us. Perhaps their best use is to enable us to get some idea of how big the world is. They certainly enable a greater body of people to see something of its wonderful extent than was possible before the age of steam. Parochial horizons were the rule in those days; broader views the exception. My own memory goes back to the days of the first great boom in railroad building in the British Islands. Hudson still was king when I took my first ride of a score of miles. What an event it was, and what preparations it called for! With what trepidation our party entrusted themselves to the swift motor force! When my father set out for Belfast to dispose of his linen, the twenty-mile journey required as much preparation as we now should make if we were going to San Francisco. In later years I went and came just the same distance five times a week to teach a group of children.

Unimaginative travel may have the deadening effect which Mr. Ruskin deplors. But I do not believe that travelers generally are so destitute of imaginative sympathy as to become hardened and blasé through much journeying. For my part I find more to interest me in the people than in any mere country I have seen. A house is a house, but something more also. It is the focus at which human lives meet, where the comedies and tragedies of human life, and the intermediate something for which the stage has no equivalent, are transacted. Each of these square boxes of masonry or timber has its own records. Within them lives are sinking earthward, or rising to a higher level, through the rejection or acceptance of life's discipline. The poorest and meanest of them possesses a human interest which outweighs Niagara, if we were allowed to see it as we see Niagara. It is true that mostly it is hidden from us; but the little we are allowed to see,—the record written on the environments of the house and on the faces of its dwellers,—rouses a deep interest in right thinking.

Of most of the homes one sees in travel, we are tempted to wonder how any one can endure life under such conditions, and why there is so little effort to improve them. The worst cases are not those where the neighborhood in which they are located forbids any effort to make them look bright and tasteful. The worst are the stiff, prim homes of the well-to-do people, who have every opportunity and make no use of it. Often they have not even a porch or shade-tree to add to the comfort of existence. No flower blooms near them, unless it be a neglected weed. No touch of color brightens their dead white. There is no sign that the spirit reaches out in any way to the beautiful, or is in any degree responsive to the messages of sunset or of spring. The truth is that the æsthetic tendency has reached a very small part of even that class of Americans who have the means to indulge a love of the beautiful. It has done more for the cities than the country. But it will come, reaching the young people first, and serving as a sort of superficial fashion, before it really soaks into the character of the nation. As yet the utilities of life are absorbing our forces unduly. Beauty as an end in itself, as on a higher level than money-making, if on a lower than ethics, is a revelation which has yet to dawn upon the average American. That he will not let out his own face to the advertisers is the chief evidence that he is capable of the revelation.

It is so easy to form swift and misleading impressions of the character of cities, that they are hardly worth recording. But with this notice that I do not take myself very seriously, let me speak of a few. Elmira impressed me as a slow, rather stupid, but thoroughly good city. I heard no one swear or quarrel during my stay. I did not see a man affected with liquor, although I saw "sample rooms" enough. Every inquiry I made was attended to with courtesy. Yet the place has not a hotel in which any one

could spend the night with comfort. The architecture is commonplace, the streets unattractive.

Corning is another Elmira on a smaller scale, but Jamestown, at the head of Lake Chautauqua, is its antithesis. Here the buildings are finer, the private residences often splendid, and the whole look of the place better. But it seemed as though the people had made money too fast, and that there were too many billiard saloons and the like in prominent positions on the main street. Something of the rough self-indulgence of the Western lumbering or mining camp,—without its indecency, of course,—seemed to cling to the place. The chief hotel is kept by an old gentleman who is a bit of a humorist. Every year he issues a circular, which is a palpable satire upon the promises and performances of his brother Bonifaces. Its elaborate bill of fare promises, *inter alia*, "button soup," "mules' ears fried in tar," "Chautauqua lake lizards," and similar dainties, while the general directions and promises are equally comic.

Buffalo made me think of a thriving Western and business man, with a slightly bald head, a flushed face, a dingy coat, covering a portly figure, and a consciousness that he has the money for a fine house up the street, and plenty of nice things to put into it. The evidences of wealth and growing prosperity, and of appreciation for the good things of this life, are abundant. And the air of the place is that western toleration which assumes that a stranger is all right until something is known to the contrary. The Buffalonians are a cosmopolitan mixture, I am told; especially there is a large influence of Canadians, and the poorer of these take the work from American laborers.

Niagara is a fine place to get away from. All the effect of the great falls is weakened by the sense that you are living in an atmosphere of fraud and humbug. The streets are all but given up to curiosity-dealers, each of whom assures you that he is far cheaper than anybody else in the same trade. The curb-stones are lined with hack-drivers, who declare that they will take you round at a lower fare than any competitor. The hotels charge higher than you pay for the best accommodation in great cities, although they have no extraordinary expenses. The streets are kept in a steady slop of water, apparently to discourage walking. The whole place lives on what it can extract out of visitors, with the exception of a couple of mills and a brewery. The State of New York has done well to rid the place of some of the worst extortions, but it has not purified the atmosphere.

Toronto is a town at once old and new. It is superinducing a new growth over an old town,—the fact symbolized by its change of name. "York" still lingers in narrow streets of shabby two-storied houses, which occupy the centre of the city. But on the lake front, and in places farther inland, especially in the northeast, Toronto is growing up as a city of fine streets, splendid stores, good hotels, and handsome residences. The tone of the new city we take to be British rather than Canadian. We do not refer to the effusive loyalty which everywhere displays the Queen's face, on towels and perhaps cigarettes even. That is a natural incident of the Jubilee. But we find signs that English standards are the accepted ones, and the antithesis to the leveling tendencies of America is rather accentuated. The society which assumes a hard and fast line between classes, and that what is good enough for the poor cannot be good enough for the rich, is fighting in Canada against the society which assumes that such lines are an unhappy inheritance from the past, and that nothing is too good for anybody. The former society aims at creating a limited class of well educated, finely embodied, and refined persons as the highest outcome of civilization. The latter, while not ready to accept any off-hand measure for getting rid of poverty, takes up the condition of the whole people as the problem of society, and seeks to raise the whole. The English ideal has the better show in that its model has been realized. Its limited class, with its class-culture, is here already, and its social influence is a mighty attraction. The American has its work before it. Which of the two is to rule in Canada? At present Toronto seems well reconciled to the English idea; and therefore hostile to any proposal for closer intercourse with the United States. We thought we could see indications of that in what we observed on the streets and on places of public. But the Canadians generally are of a different mind. With every year the attractive forces of the sixty millions below the line increase, and the average man finds his idea of life better realized under American methods than under the Sir Johns and Sir Hughs, who are imitating old British patterns in a new land.

R. E. T.

OVERLOOKED SOUTHERN WRITERS.

I SHALL speak of only four, although I might mention three times four without going outside of the ranks of those who may properly be mentioned as Southern writers. I mean by the phrase Southern writers the reputable professional literary people

of the South. Of those among these who are overlooked by the literary biographers, if not by the literary directory-makers, I desire to speak to some extent; but I find I must limit myself to four, and so I choose James Albert Harrison, Lillian Rozell Messenger, Theophilus Hunter Hill, and Lizette Woodworth Reese.

James Albert Harrison is Professor of English and modern languages in Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., where he lives. He lacks more than a year of forty, but notwithstanding his professional duties, he has done more good literary work than many writers who are fifty. He is a Mississippian by birth, a native of Pass Christian. He lived until quite a lad in Pass Christian, then removed to New Orleans, where he remained until the capture of that city by the National forces, when in company with his family he wandered about for a time, at length settling in Georgia. After the War he returned to New Orleans, and, under the instruction of a German Jew, prepared for the University of Virginia. He was in college two years, when, lacking money, he left and began teaching near Baltimore: he was enabled to complete his education by two years of study at Bonn and Munich, after a year of teaching, however. Since 1871 he has taught nine months of every year; his first engagement being as Professor of Latin and Modern Languages in Randolph-Macon College, in Virginia, and his second, that which he is now filling. Those who read "Goethe and the Scenery About Baden-Baden," in *Lippincott's Magazine* in 1871, read his first contribution to periodicals of circulation. He had before done a few things worthy of note for a Baltimore newspaper (religious) and for the magazine connected with the University of Virginia, but nothing for more widely known prints. He directly set himself at literary work, and has made such work a considerable feature of his business ever since. Think of a college professor producing within the time indicated a dozen volumes of such worth as: "A Group of Poets, and Their Haunts," (Studies of French, German, English, Italian, and Swedish poets); "Greek Vignettes," (the result of travels in Greece); "Spain in Profile," "History of Spain," "Story of Greece," (in Putnam's "Story of the Nations"); "Poems," "Travels in Turkey," "Greek Stories told to Children," "Creole Stories," (Louisiana and the West Indies); "Lectures on Anglo-Saxon Poetry" (delivered at Johns Hopkins University in 1883), "The Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry," and "The Handy Anglo-Saxon Dictionary!" not to mention three or four volumes in which Professor Harrison's scholarship in the domain of English, French, and German literature and language is exhibited. Besides writing these books and preparing these editions, he has done much work for leading German and American papers in the line of travel sketches, philological articles, and critical reviews. His greatest activity as a writer is reached during his vacation, which he often spends at Round Lake, N. Y. It gives a very faint impression of the quality of his writing to say that it is marked by richness of fancy, critical acumen, remarkable descriptive power, and unusual grace in narration; but I find it hard to more accurately describe it.

Lillian Rozell Messenger is a native of Millburn, Alabama, but a resident of Washington, D. C., and an employé of the Government. She is a few years older than Professor Harrison. She is the widow of North O. Messenger, a Washington editor, to whom she was married at sixteen. Since his death, more than twenty years ago, she and her son, (who is also a journalist), have lived together. One who reads her poems will understand her sympathetic and truthful character. She has published three books of verse: one in 1872, entitled "Threads of Fate;" one in 1885, named "Fragments from an Old Inn;" and one in 1886, entitled "The Vision of Gold and Other Poems." These volumes,—in the second of which, by the way, many pages of short prose paragraphs are included—are rather larger than an unknown poet usually issues, the smallest being a book of 123 pages, about small-octavo size. Her most pretentious poem is the "Vision of Gold," occupying thirty-five duodecimo pages. I quote:

"About the shores, where the plain dipped low to the water's dewy lips,
And a river broad came down to rest, with a thousand stars as ships
That glide its deep with milk-white clouds for sail—and far off peaks
Shone like the cloven azure flame which the summer moonlight seeks;
The people throng'd to the word of power—of Tubal the Vision to know,
As their murmuring cries and plaintive tones came like the ebb and flow
Of waves that creep through sleepy fingers cool of flowerful land,
As it reaches out to the vast lone sea a sparkling, sunlit hand."

This poem contains several lines very striking in both form and fancy, but on the whole is very inartistic, and wanting in that vividness so essential to the successful production of such conception as Mrs. Messenger seeks to present. She is more felicitous in shorter pieces; as in "O Hush That Song!" which contains this stanza:

"She went beyond the skylark's home,
Beyond the still, gray fields of space;
Where, lost, our baffled queries shriek,
And silence stares with stony face."

Nearly all her verse is descriptive. There is much delicacy and vividness in her best work but her writing is mostly so diffuse as to prevent her receiving at the hands of critics and appreciative readers the attention which is due her.

Mr. Hill resides in Raleigh, N. C., near where he was born on the last day of October, 1836. Like Melville M. Biglow, Charles H. Noyes, ("Charles Quiet"), Wm. Prescott Foster, and a few other American verse-writers, he is a lawyer. His first lines were written at an early age. He has done much prose also; and at one time edited a newspaper,—*The Spirit of the Age*,—at Raleigh. He published a collection of his verses at twenty-five, under the title of "*Hesper and Other Poems*." I have not seen this book, but I understand that, while it shows clear signs of genius, it presents, also, some defects. Doubtless he made a much better appearance in his second venture, which I own, entitled "*Passion Flower and Other Poems*," (published four years ago). It is certain that there is no more poetry, if there be more art, within 119 pages of any other American poet's book than I find in this. Here is a sample called

AN IDEAL SIESTA.

The drowsy hum of the murmuring bees,
Hovering over the lavender trees,
Steals through half-shut lattices,
As awake or asleep—I scarce know which,
I lazily loll near a window-niche
Whose gossamer curtains are softly stirred
By the gauzy wings of a humming-bird.

From airy heights the feathery down
Blown from the nettle's nodding crown,
Weary with wandering everywhere,
Sails slowly to earth through the sultry air;
While indolent zephyrs, oppressed with perfume
Stolen from many a balmy bloom,
Are falling asleep within the room.

Now floating afar, now hovering near,
Dull to the eye, and dumb to the ear,
Grow the shapes that I see, the sounds that I hear;
Every murmur around dies into my dream,
Save only the song of a sylvan stream,
Whose burden, set to a somnolent tune,
Has lulled the whispering leaves of June.

All things are hazy, and dreamy, and dim;
The flies in lazier circles swim;
On slumberous wings, on muffled feet,
Imaginary sounds retreat;
And the clouds—Elysian isles that lie
In the bright blue sea of summer sky—
Fade out before my closing eye.

And here is another, called

SUNSET.

How splendidly those yet unpurpled clouds
Flush as they float into intenser floods
Of sunset's glow! Pure fleece becomes pure gold—
Gold that, anon, porphyrogene appears:
Tint into tint or flashes now or fades,
Turquoise and topaz softly interfuse,
And garnet, kindling, into ruby burns;
Till yon Titan-group of thunder-crags
That gather gloom to intercept the light,—
Colossal-shaped, thrown into bold relief
By the refulgence of the occidant,—
As though convulsed by fierce intestine fires,
Dissolve their solemn league: each beetling brow
A lurid lustre wears; each shaggy breast
Is seared and seamed with sanguinary scars;
And from a chasm cleft in their bloody base,
That yawns, a dread apocalypse of hell,
In long, red, forked, wildly-flickering tongues,
Flames as from Tophet leap!

Lizette Woodworth Reese has been contributing regularly to the press but two years, and is still only thirty-one years old. She lives in Baltimore, Md., near her birth-place, and occupies most of her time with teaching a primary school of boys. She has not married, and goes very little into society. Her passion is for poetry and good novels, and she reads all the best of both that she can hear of; this, with her verse-making and story-writing—for she now and then produces a short story—consumes about all her time out of school. In poetry her range is narrow, but of so striking and meritorious a character that one forgets this fact except when called upon to measure her work. The theme of Love is foremost with her; but she also writes some religious verse. Her love poems are often intensely dramatic, and all are so direct and fervid that one is held by them. She excels in natural description. Few of her poems exceed thirty lines, and most are only twelve or fourteen lines long. Lately she has produced many couplets and quatrains. Here is a specimen of her versification of the tragic:

BETRAYED.

She is false, O Death, she is fair!
Let me hide my head on thy knee;
Blind mine eyes, dull mine ears, O Death!
She hath broke my heart for me!

Give me a perfect dream;
Find me a rare dim place;
But let not her voice come nigh;
And keep out her face—her face!

She is a great lover of the month of May, and shows her love in several of her best pieces. I think the following is a case:

THE QUESTION.

Has Love forgot the green road to my door?
Then Love's forgot the May.
While boughs are here, and daffodils of gold,
That make a light like silence by the way,
The lilac bush is balmy as before.
Bees hum; the wind's up in the willows old,
And May's no less the May she was of yore.
But Love, Love, Love,—O fine and fair and bold!
If so be Love comes not,
What can I think, both now and evermore,
But that the May and I are clean forgot?

Doubtless this is the best illustration of her power in religious verse,—entitled

A RHYME OF DEATH'S INN.

A rhyme of good Death's inn!

My love came to that door:
And she had need of many things,
The way had been so sore.

My love she lifted up her head,
"And is there room?" said she;
"There was no room in Bethlehem's inn
For Christ who died for me."

But said the keeper of the inn
"His name is on the door;"
My love she straightway entered there;
She hath come back no more.

Could any descriptions be more daintily poetical than the following of a memory of a May day, in one of Miss Reese's sonnets?

"The dogwood boughs made whiteness up and down;
The daffodils lit candles in the grass;
And there were bees astir in lane and street,
And scent of lilacs growing tall and lush:
While hey, the wind, that pitched its voice so sweet,
It seemed an angel talked behind each bush!"

Of certain lines in the sonnet "*To Her Sweet Eyes*," a critical writer says that "they could not be improved in sweet directness by any poet in the world." Of other poems not mentioned, some to which I would call the reader's attention are: "*The Dead Ship*," "*Elizabeth*," "*Remembrance*," "*A Memory*," "*A December Rose*," "*A Thought of May*," "*A Spinning Song*," "*A Song*," "*Hallowmas*," "*To Ursula*," "*Truth*," and "*To-day*."

In person Miss Reese is scarcely tall, but slender, and has a pleasant blonde face, light blue eyes, and light brown hair. Those who would know more of her nature may gather much from these, her own words: "I believe in Pan and the fairies. Sometime I know will come the Saint John's Day when I will spy out the little green-frocked men behind the elder-bushes. And if I behave myself as wisely as did Mrs. Howitt's little Mary, who can tell what fair fortune will befall me? As for Pan, I know a certain wood where runs a certain stream bordered by rushes; I shall come upon shaggy Pan lying in the midst piping his most 'honey-sweet' reed."

EDWIN R. CHAMPLIN.

"FATHER" MUHLENBERG.¹

THE German Protestants of the American Colonies formed a considerable body at the time of the Revolution, but most of their strength lay in Pennsylvania. In the first half of the seventeenth century, the stream of German migration, as it poured into this colony, was alike a cause of concern to the other Pennsylvania elements, and the occasion of surprise and wonder to everyone who viewed it from without. No such movement, nor anything approaching it, had before been seen in America. To most of the colonies immigration had been comparatively slow; a few hundreds seemed a large accession. But into Pennsylvania there came, in the summer of 1749, twelve thousand Germans, and in the autumn of that year nine thousand more arrived.

Many of these Germans were of the Peace sects,—the Menonites, the Dunkers, and the Schwenkfelders; others were Cal-

¹LIFE AND TIMES OF HENRY MELCHIOR MUHLENBERG. By William J. Mann, D. D., Pastor Emeritus of St. Michael and Zion Congregation, and Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Philadelphia. 8vo. Pp. 647. Philadelphia: G. W. Frederick. 1887.

vinists, the "German Reformed" as then called,—but a larger number were of the chief church of Protestant Germany, that which Luther had himself organized, and which owned as its binding tie the confession of faith formulated at Augsburg in 1530. Many thousands of these had arrived before 1742, but in that year there came the man who is now regarded as the father of the Lutheran church in America. Henry Melchior Mühlberg had been born in 1711, at Einbeck, in Hanover, and after studying at Göttingen,—where, as the university was established in 1735, he was one of the very first matriculates,—had passed to Halle, and taught there for a time in the famous "Orphan House," founded by Herman Augustus Francke. He had come in contact, as his biographer says, with that spirit and form of piety originally represented by Philip Jacob Spener, and had become fixed for life in it, his devotion to the strict usages and formulas of the Lutheran church being tempered and influenced by this "Halle Pietism" throughout his career. In September, 1741, he had consented to the proposition that he should go as a missionary to the churches in Pennsylvania, and in June of the following year, after a stay of some weeks in London, (in companionship with Ziegenhagen, the "court-preacher" from 1722 to 1776 of the German Lutheran chapel which Prince George of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne, had established), he sailed for America. It had been arranged that he should first visit, in Georgia, the settlement of "Salzburger" Lutherans, at Ebenezer, near Savannah, and he therefore took a ship to Charleston, landing there on the 23d of September, (1742.) Having visited Ebenezer he came north a few weeks later, and reached Philadelphia on the 25th of November.

From this time until the day of his death, October 7, 1787, Mühlberg was engaged in laboring among the German Lutherans of eastern Pennsylvania, and in aiding and encouraging the congregations of New Jersey, New York, (in New York city, and on the Hudson), Maryland, and Virginia. He had accepted, in the beginning, a call to the pastorate of three churches—those of Philadelphia, Providence, and New Hanover. The latter two are now in Montgomery county, which was organized from Philadelphia in 1784. All of them, in 1742, were weak and struggling. With the first coming of the German Lutherans, twenty-five years before, some congregations had been formed, but there was as yet neither orderly arrangement nor competent pastors. In Philadelphia the congregation gathered in a butcher-shop, at Providence (Trappe), in a barn. Ministers engaged here and there, as chance occurred, who were in many cases not fit for their office either by abilities, education, or behavior. Add to this that the Moravian influence had spread among the Lutherans, and that many of them were inclined to accept the leadership of Zinzendorf, who for a year had been in Pennsylvania, forwarding this movement with all his strength. It was with these several difficulties—the poverty and weakness of the Lutheran congregations, the disorders caused by illegitimate pastors, the distraction of the Moravian tendency, the opposition of Zinzendorf and of those who had been in the leadership of the Lutherans,—that Mühlberg had to contend. Fortunately for him, he was well equipped for his work. His natural abilities were good; he was a fine preacher, and won his way wherever the people heard his sermon. His training and education were good; he could speak in English, as well as German, and even, after a little preparation, in Dutch. He was loyally supported by the Halle authorities, and by Ziegenhagen, in London, and received from both sources valuable aid in money and supplies. Moreover, he had patience and good common sense, the chief qualities needed for the work he had in hand. In a short time he had surmounted the greatest obstacles, and was recognized on all hands as the head of the Lutheran churches in the American Colonies. He established local schools, which were greatly needed, and began new church buildings at Philadelphia and Trappe. So far in the interior as Tulpehocken, in what is now Berks county, (established in 1752) he laid six months after his arrival the corner-stone of a church, Christ's, whose successor, built in 1785-6, has in this summer of 1887 been destroyed by fire from lightning. It was there, at Tulpehocken, that he made the acquaintance of Conrad Weiser, one of the most remarkable characters in early Pennsylvania history, whose daughter he subsequently married,—an alliance of value to him in many ways. The Weisers were of that Palatinate immigration, which, having left the Rhine in 1709, came to New York, under persuasions of Governor Hunter, and settled first on the Hudson, at Rhinebeck, and elsewhere, but which removed later to the Mohawk in Schoharie county, and afterward came in large part to Pennsylvania.

The present volume is a careful work, full in all necessary details, fair in its treatment of all parties concerned, and admirably serves the purpose for which it is intended. As a biography of Mühlberg it leaves nothing to be desired, and as a key to contemporary affairs with which he was connected, it is of great value to the historical student. Naturally, Mr. Mann writes from his own standpoint, and in treating of Mühlberg's differences

with Zinzendorf, with the irregular preachers, and with those of the formalistic party in his own church who opposed the Halle influences, he takes the view favorable to his subject. We think, in some cases of the pastors whom Mühlberg disciplined, it is most probable Mr. Mann gives an impression unduly harsh to the other side, and naturally Moravian critics will find room for divergence of view. But in the main the book, as we have said, is an admirable piece of historical and biographical work, and will be needed by all interested in the themes it treats.

HOWARD M. JENKINS.

A FIRST VISIT TO CHAUTAUQUA.

THE proportion of Philadelphians who visit Chautauqua is not a large one. To judge from the register at the Athenaeum Hotel, the tens of thousands who assemble here every summer come mostly from Western New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, and the adjacent parts of Kentucky. The place has a national reputation and usefulness, but even in this age of railroads great bodies of people cannot be induced to travel so far. It is therefore not useless to describe the place for Eastern readers.

It was in 1874 that Fair Point, now called Chautauqua, passed out of the hands of a Methodist Camp Meeting Association into those of the Chautauqua Assembly. Mr. Lewis Miller, a Methodist manufacturer, of Akron, Ohio, originated the idea of making something broader and more educational than a camp-meeting; but at that point even he had not conceived of the Chautauqua that was to be. He was especially interested in Sunday-school work, and he desired to establish a great reunion of Sunday-school teachers, in which the Sunday-school institute and the camp-meeting would be combined. He therefore sought the aid of Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, the head of the Sunday-school work in his own denomination, and they inaugurated what was called the Chautauqua Sunday-school Assembly. But the two were men of breadth and organizing power, and they had struck a line which coincided with a great public need. By degrees their plan enlarged itself through suggestions gathered from other quarters or originated by the founders. The idea of the training possible in such a place expanded with successful experiment. First a school of languages supplemented by a course of lectures by the best men that could be got, formed the core of the new work. Now a college of the liberal arts, with a faculty gathered from the teachers of some of the best of our universities, has taken its place, and Chautauqua aims at giving the hundreds of pupils who gather to this summer reunion a course similar—although not of course equivalent in thoroughness—to that of the American colleges. The work is not confined to the summer reunion; it is pursued throughout the year by the pupils, and even those who cannot attend the classes here may prepare for and pass the examinations at the end of the four years' course. They receive not a degree but a certificate, and are enrolled as members of the C. L. S. C.'s class of the year of their graduation.

While this and other new features have been engrafted—as for instance, a summer school of theology for preachers, schools of music and of art—the old have not been allowed to drop out. The elevation of the standard of Sunday-school teaching and the devotional element have both been preserved and honored. At the same time, there has been a broadening in another direction. While the institution originated with the Methodists, and owes its success to their characteristic energy, it has been broadened to include Christians of all names. Speakers of all the evangelical Protestant churches are welcomed to pulpit and platform. The professors are selected with no denominational bias. And with the exception of the fact that the avenues generally bear the names of the Methodist bishops, living and dead, and that the Epworth Hymnal is used in the devotional services, there is hardly a trace of denominational limits about the place. The Congregationalists and the Psalm-singing Presbyterians each have a tent for their devotional and social gatherings, and perhaps other denominations also.

The site of the assembly grounds is exceedingly happy. They project into Lake Chautauqua with a frontage of about two miles, and extend inward to the public road to Jamestown. The lake is said to be the highest navigable body on this continent. It lies away above the next neighbor, Lake Erie, and enjoys entire immunity from malaria and mosquitoes. Along its shores lie no less than ten summer resorts, which combine the attractions of boating, fishing, plenty of shade, pure water and a relatively cool atmosphere. Jamestown, at the eastern end, and Mayville at the western, form the two points of access by rail, the former connecting with the Erie system at Salamanca. Chautauqua equals or surpasses them all in these respects. Its two hundred acres are amply shaded by great trees for the most part. Its grounds rise from the lake with ascent enough to secure natural surface drainage in case

of rain. Along its lake front there are at least four stations for row-boats, besides the steamboat landing. And the cleanliness of the lake and the wholesomeness of the place are secured by a system of nightly scavenging which seems to be imitated from that of the great cities of Japan. There are neither sewers nor cess-pools but every night men with carts and horses remove everything that is offensive and prejudicial to health. And a little steam engine on the shore pumps pure water from the bottom of the lake through the grounds.

The number of dwellings of all sorts, besides the great hotel kept by the Association, it is not easy to guess at; but I should say that there must be between 1,200 and 1,500 tents and cottages of all sorts and sizes. Some are of the humblest and cheapest description; others are very elegant and even costly structures; and there is every intermediate grade. They do not cover the whole territory; there still is room left for growth, and perhaps it would have been better to have kept a wider space between them at the lower part of the ground. The cottages generally are private property, but the tents are more usually rented with their furniture from the Association.

The whole grounds are enclosed except on the lake-side by a fence, and admission is charged by the day, the week, or the month. It is from these receipts, and the profits on the hotels and tents and the charges for the use of grounds, and the fees of students, that the expenses are defrayed. By the terms of the charter the managers are debarred from accepting any compensation. All the profits must be devoted to the improvement of the grounds; and the outlay upon them has been very large. It is true that in most places, the degree of neatness attained is not satisfactory as yet; and I did not see evidence of a great love for flowers either in the public places or in the grounds of the cottages. But the laying-out, clearing out brushwood, grading avenues, and erecting buildings for public use, must have absorbed large sums before the place was brought to its present condition.

The focuses of interest in the place are not too numerous for specification. Just where the two lines of the shore converge stands the boat landing and entrance house, which is also a bazaar and has a fine chime of bells in its tower. On the way from this along the shore eastward lies the model of Palestine, to assist students of the Bible to a better idea of the contour of the Hebrew country. The hotel itself stands not far back from the lake. It is of wood, painted white, and its upper stories are in the form of a quadrangle. It is at least as well kept as any I have seen on this trip. Just west of the hotel a natural glen runs up the grounds. The upper end of this has been covered in with a flat roof, and seated with wooden benches in the form of an amphitheatre. This is the great place of assembly at Chautauqua, and it serves its purposes admirably. It will seat 5,000 people, it is said. The fact that it is open at the sides is rather against a speaker, but the flat roof carries the voice well. Behind and above the large platform runs a great choir gallery, with a fine organ in the centre. This is the place to see the Chautauquans, and no speaker, whatever his theme, need desire a more intelligent or attentive audience. But let him not be vexed if he find a percentage of them get up and go out before he is half through with his address. This is Liberty Hall, and they do that with every speaker and at every meeting not of a devotional character. Even the musical concerts witness these departures.

Five blocks to the west stands the Hall of Philosophy, which is used for smaller meetings. It also is open at the sides, although on level ground, and its wooden roof in Greek shape is sustained by quasi Grecian pillars. To the east of the Amphitheatre are the Children's Temple, the Museum, the Alumni Hall, the College of Arts, the various special offices, and similar buildings. This brings all these places well into the centre of the grounds and makes them accessible to all residents.

Of course the people are the most interesting part of Chautauqua. I never tired of watching the types, chiefly of our near West, which the grounds presented. Nothing is more notable than the picked character of the audience. It is from the most intelligent elements in the American churches that Chautauqua gathers her flock, and it is estimated that she has 15,000 who stay through the season, besides 45,000 who pay visits, long or short. In this great crowd all is such perfect order that even the suggestion of a disturbance is wanting. Not only the rougher and more offensive elements of social disorder are wanting, but those which we too often find at watering places which are well regulated.

Young people of both sexes predominate. I never have seen so few children in any place in proportion to the numbers; and old and middle-aged people also appear to be in the minority. Yet there is an absence of loudness, of flirting, and of other social unseemliness, which indicates the serious object which animates the assembly. These people are here for a higher and more personal purpose than social trifling. There is an absence of flash-

ness in both dress and behavior,—an entire suspension of the social struggle for place and recognition.

This may give the impression that a sentimental or a morose picture is the atmosphere of the place, and that everyone is driven by social dictation to do as the custom of the Assembly demands. Nothing could be farther from the truth. This is Liberty Hall in the best sense. You wear what you please, go to such meetings and entertainments as you please, and put in the day as you please. The audiences are great or small with exact reference to the degree to which the programme attracts, and—as I said before—those who do not find it suits them go out. The large attendance on the most solid lectures, and the gathering of seven hundred and fifty students to the Hall of the Liberal Arts, simply indicate the make-up and the preferences of the Assembly itself.

The wide popularity of the Chautauqua idea is seen in the rise of similar institutions, on a smaller scale of course, in other parts of the country. There is one as far south as the Tennessee mountains; another on the shores of the Pacific; one at least in New England, and one has begun in Florida. Here on Lake Chautauqua there are two others. That at Chautauqua Point, just across the lake, is under control of the Baptists, and although the waters under them here, as ecclesiastically, the relations of the two are entirely cordial, and intercourse is constant. Another is the "School of the New Theology," at Bemus Point, a few miles up the lake, where the Unitarians and Universalists, under the lead of a seceder from the Methodist church, are running a rival to Chautauqua. Probably the majority of the Chautauqua people would find no fault with the use of the term New Theology to describe Unitarianism. For my part I think it an impudent counterfeiting of a recognized trade-mark. The New Theology of our time is the theology of Andover, which is not a whit nearer to Unitarianism than is the old orthodoxy, if so near. Unitarianism may be novel to some of the gentlemen who are engineering these schools; but it is unjust to such men as Channing, Ware, and Parker, to describe it as having anything novel to tell this generation. And to call it the New Theology is as unfair as was Dr. Bellows's attempt to assume for it the name of the Broad Church, at a time when Charles Kingsley and Frederick Maurice had given that term a definite sense very different from anything Dr. Bellows had in mind.

R. E. T.

THE POLITICS OF KENTUCKY.

THE recent vote in Kentucky has attracted general attention, as indicating changes in political temper of more than a temporary or local nature. The full official returns were very slow in appearing, but a table printed in the Louisville *Commercial*, where all the counties are reported except two, will serve the purpose for a brief study. It seems by this that the majority for Buckner, Dem., for Governor, is 16,750, with the two counties, (Adair and Knott), unreported. [Complete returns telegraphed since the preparation of this article give Buckner 144,619; Bradley 127,604; Fox, (Prohib.) 8,400; Cardin, (Labor), 4,487. Buckner's plurality, 17,015.] The total vote for the two candidates is given as 142,973 for Buckner, and 126,223 for Bradley, his Republican competitor. (Both these totals, however, must be increased by the two absent counties and by the vote for the Prohibition and Labor candidates. The entire vote is about 285,000). In 1883, the last election for Governor, the Democratic vote was 133,615, and the Republican 89,181; in 1884, Mr. Cleveland had 152,758 votes, and Mr. Blaine 118,674. It appears from this that the vote this year is several thousand larger than in the Presidential contest, and very much greater than in the previous Governor's election, and that the Democratic majority, in this earnest contest, has fallen from 44,434, in 1883, and 34,084, in 1884, to the neighborhood of 17,000, now.

The Republicans have now carried fifty counties out of the 119, a gain for them from 1884, of nineteen. The Democrats carry sixty-eight, and Cardin, the Labor candidate, one, (Campbell, containing the city of Newport, opposite Cincinnati). In some of the Republican counties it is true that their majorities are trifling, but, on the other hand, the majorities for Buckner are small in an equal or greater number. The Republican counties are mostly in the eastern half of the State, and the "mountain region" adjoining Western Virginia and Tennessee is particularly noticeable as their stronghold. Thus, beginning with Letcher county, in the Cumberland Mountains, on the West Virginia line, there are eight counties—Letcher, Harlan, Bell, Whitley, Clinton, Cumberland, Monroe, and Allen,—along that and the Tennessee border, contiguous to each other except that one Democratic county, Wayne, lies between Whitley and Clinton. But the group touching this list of eight, or connected with them without a break, is very much larger. It makes, altogether, twenty-five counties,—the eight already mentioned, and seventeen others,—and covers the whole of the southeastern section of Kentucky. Some of the

counties are most positive in their way of political thinking. Thus the vote in thirteen of them was as follows :

County.	Republican.	Democratic.
Bell,	706	211
Butler,	1,515	666
Clay,	1,354	643
Clinton,	854	283
Harlan,	769	223
Jackson,	893	179
Knox,	1,142	503
Laurel,	1,222	717
Leslie,	603	72
Monroe,	1,103	574
Owsley,	694	227
Polaski,	2,305	1,225
Whitley,	1,536	430

There are two other groups of Republican counties; one of them along and near the Ohio river in the northeastern section of the State, and the other in the western central region. In the former there may be counted about eight—Martin, Johnson, Lawrence, Floyd, Greenup, Carter, Lewis, and Rowan; and in the other, Hancock, Breckinridge, Ohio, Grayson, Edmundson, Butler, Muhlenberg, and Christian, making eight more. These, with Washington, in the centre of the State, and Crittenden, down the Ohio river, on the Illinois line, substantially make up the Republican list. The first and second groups are nearly related in situation and character, but the third is quite detached, and has neither the contiguity with the mountains, and consequent absence of slavery, nor close intercourse with the North, to explain its opposition to Democracy.

The Democratic strongholds are the centre of the State and the western end. In the latter, omitting the one county of Crittenden, there is a solid block of seventeen Democratic counties before the Republican line formed by Hancock, Ohio, Muhlenberg, and Christian,—which stretches all the way from the Ohio river down to the Tennessee line,—is reached. These western counties, as might be presumed, are as decidedly set in their way, as the eastern mountain ones are in theirs. Thus the vote in six of them, occupying the western extremity, is as follows:

County.	Democratic.	Republican.
Ballard,	947	295
Calloway,	1,563	411
Fulton,	846	222
Graves,	2,336	1,097
Hickman,	1,023	267
Marshall,	1,006	225

It is in this western section of the State, and in the northern central section that General Buckner's majority is obtained. The large county of Jefferson, (Louisville), gives him nearly 3,000, and Kenton, (Covington), about 1,300. Both of these, however, are rather exceptional votes, the latter county having probably been influenced by a local "deal" with the Labor organization.

It is observable that of the eleven Congressional districts in the State, the Republicans have carried five,—the 3d, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th,—on the vote for Governor. These are now represented respectively by the following members: W. G. Hunter, (R.), ex-Governor J. B. McCreary, (D.), George M. Thomas, (R.), William P. Taulbee, (D.), and H. F. Finley, (R.); but in the last Congress, only one district of the five, the 9th, had a Republican member. In the present election, this 9th district gives the smallest Republican majority, (reported at 440), of the whole five, the 11th showing 2,633, the 8th, 2,389, the 10th, (composed of twenty counties, and now represented by Mr. Taulbee), 1,705, and the 8th, 594.

In the Louisville and the Covington districts, the Republican showing is not remarkably good. The latter, now represented by Mr. Carlisle, gave a Democratic majority in every county, except Campbell, which as stated above, was carried by the Labor candidate in "a three-cornered fight." If Mr. Carlisle could do as well as General Buckner he would have over 12,000 votes to 7,000 for a Republican opponent. If he should be so nearly defeated again as he was last November it will be evident that he is far less strong than his party.

ALONG ACADIA'S ATLANTIC COAST.

THERE may be some similarity of appearances all along the North Atlantic coast, but it is noticed that each district exhibits prominent features peculiar to itself. The geographical aspects of a given tract are often totally different from those of adjacent regions, and the scenic effect of this difference is nowhere more noticeable than within the irregular belt where land and water meet and intermingle. The long extent of waste which reaches from the Florida Keys to the shoulder of Labrador, embraces almost every variety of shore view with which human eyes are familiar. In the north one may often go many miles inland and still find himself only a few feet above the ocean surface.

Here the succession of swamps and broad savannah gives the landscape a monotonous and uninteresting character. As we sail northward on a course that usually keeps us well outside the dangerous reefs and shoals, and still not too far from land for our marine glasses to reveal something of the country's feature, we observe that the scenery gradually becomes more imposing and attractive. Instead of low plains we see hills and valleys, and in some cases highlands that might almost pass for mountains, only a short distance from the breaking surf. It is also noticed when we are able to run in near enough, that the tinges of grasses and foliage are livelier and less subject to taint than anything to be seen in the semi-tropical regions. Holding our way still farther along the course of the Gulf Stream, and leaving behind the commonly stern coasts of Massachusetts and Maine, we near the wonderfully picturesque shore of Nova Scotia. Here we find a coast line so irregular and broken that it is well nigh impossible to follow its numberless windings and accurately determine its length. The long shore islands are also an especially interesting feature. They are noted for their vast number and consequent individual smallness.

The northern or Bay of Fundy coast of this province is graphically described in the work of our most skillful writers. Everything pertaining to the land of Evangeline and neighboring regions has been written up so many times that to find anything new the keenest literary observer would have to search in the most out-of-the-way corner. But of what nature has done to beautify the bold coast that faces the stormy ocean comparatively little has been said in print. Most of the writings relating to the Atlantic countries are confined to political and commercial subjects, and the peculiarities of the inhabitants. Yet there is hardly a region on earth more worthy of attention from the most accomplished of descriptive scribblers. The fine scenes of this coast are scattered all the way from Cape Sable to the Strait of Canso, and beyond, if we were to pass the stormy cliffs of Cape Breton, we would look upon the grandest of ocean fronting lands. And along the entire extent there is not a league of shore that does not display some note-worthy object. Of necessity the scenery is never on a very large scale. But the fact that there is no bay indenting this coast so wide that one cannot see from shore to shore adds greatly to the special attractiveness. It enables the visitor to observe all the chief objects about a given inlet without changing his position, and as we sail or steam across the immature gulf, the pleasant details appear and disappear in a delightful panoramic succession. Nearly every bay and inlet gradually narrows to a smoothly flowing river; while high promontories of sombre rock rise almost vertically from the thundering breakers, and are crowned with emerald pastures or a dense growth of evergreen. Back from the shore we catch occasional views of cultivated extents and rocky barrens, and before us the pretty islands are so near together that we are always in fair sight of several. Such is the outline of what we observe while gliding onward just outside the headlands, and devoting our attention to natural achievements rather than to the few signs of human handiwork. Between Barrington inlet, that divides Cape Sable island from the southwestern extremity of the province, and Sambro reefs, near the entrance of Halifax harbor, which, as the crow flies is not over one hundred miles, there are hundreds of capes and bays; and at any time during the latter part of summer or early autumn, a leisurely cruise through the strait and down the shore to the Queen's city of the maritime provinces, will prove among the most enchanting of nautical excursions.

For gentlemen who possess steam or sailing yachts, and are able to employ a pilot, and make progress according to their own inclination, such a trip is peculiarly enjoyable. On the first visit one beholds many landscape pictures, whose chief charm many rest in their absolute novelty. Every inlet and cape, and every stretch of rock-supported beach has an individuality. Its finest aspect is entirely its own. Take your time and carefully examine all that may be seen about these sounds and lagoons, and you will find no two that do not differ in important respects. Barrington inlet, Shelburne harbor, Lockport, Liverpool, Port Medway, the entrance of Le Havre river, and St. Margaret's bay, all display the finest scenery. But it is possible that Chester basin, at the head of Mahone bay, reveals the most perfect arrangement of land and water views. What you can see here, for all that comprises quiet beauty, is unexcelled, and scarcely equalled along the entire American coast. The land line of this basin runs in the form of a rough half circle, and it may be some ten miles from cape to cape. Notwithstanding this wide mouth, the waters are usually calm and never disturbed by heavy billows. This is on account of the great number of islands which it contains. Inside the defining headlands there is said to be one island for every day in the year. They range in size from one that is perhaps three miles long and half that distance wide, to little green spots on the smiling water, only a few rods in circumference. These 365 islands are so regularly

distributed that the fiercest seas that come rolling before a violent southeaster are broken up and rendered harmless long before they reach the inner waters. Although the southern shore of Nova Scotia is usually bold and rugged, there is a singular absence of mountains, or even high hills. Aspotogon, on the eastern shore of Chester basin, is only 480 feet high, and yet the most lofty land west of Cape Canso.

For a summer visitor who is not able to find his own vessel and inspect this delectable region according to his own fancy, the only satisfactory way is to come by the steamer "Yarmouth." This elegant new steel craft plies back and forth between Boston and Yarmouth, N. S., making a round trip every week. Her speed enables her to cross this arm of the Atlantic in less than sixteen hours. The "Yarmouth" connects with the coaster "City of St. John," which leaves Yarmouth for Halifax every Monday morning, and after calling at all the principal ports, usually reaches Halifax Tuesday forenoon. Although every channel is beset with dangerous rocks and more dangerous sunken reefs, this swift side-wheeler makes trip after trip without the slightest accident. The captain and her pilot seem to know every inch of the coast water, and those who journey with them much grow to give them full confidence in all weathers. One great inducement for tourists to come to Nova Scotia is its climate. In August, September, and October, it is as near perfect as one may expect to find upon this planet. Bright sunny days, cool nights, and land breezes that blow over the forests of pine, spruce, and fir, and sweep down to the coast laden with odors that make them soothing, refreshing, and health giving to the highest degree. As for the people that one will meet in every city and village, and along every rural way of North West Scotland, no possibility of description can describe their royal hospitality and capacity for making strangers welcome. To understand this you must come and see.

Halifax, August, 1877.

ADDISON F. BROWNE.

REVIEWS.

THE STORY OF THE NATIONS. THE STORY OF ASSYRIA FROM THE RISE OF THE EMPIRE TO THE FALL OF NINEVEH. By Zénaïde A. Ragozin. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

MADAME RAGOZIN'S first volume in the Story of the Nation's series, (The Story of Chaldea), raised high expectations for the "Assyria" which was announced to follow. And they have been in a measure justified. The young readers, for whom this series was primarily intended, are offered a graphic account of Assyrian life and history. They learn, possibly for the first time, of the great resources, importance, and advanced culture of this Mesopotamian empire. By reading the latter part of the work, that which covers the period of the so-called Sargonides (722 B. C. to the fall of the Empire), the student gets an insight into Assyrian politics, and learns the character of the national chronicle, while in the treatment of one of these Sargonide kings, Sennacherib, (705-681 B. C.), a historian would recognize an admirable use of materials. The cuneiform tablets, the Biblical narrative, and the Greek legends are so judiciously employed that the reign of this Assyrian monarch of 2,500 years ago is brought nearer to us than are the lives of any Frank or Saxon king at less than one-half that distance in time. In fact, this chapter is the only one in the book which gives us the right to hope that Madame Ragozin is still to be counted as one of the mediators between the professional archaeologists and the reading public, for the popularization of ancient oriental history. A considerable part of her Assyria is mere book-making. The digression on the Canaanites and on their religion, is neither pertinent nor warranted by any real information. The inscription of Mesha is pulled in by the ears. And the theory of the book of Jonah might as well have been left out. The etymology of Semiramis as "dove" is very near the truth, (Assyrian Sammu-ramat means "loving doves"), and her treatment of the whole subject is to be commended as against the rather wild article on Semiramis which Prof. W. Robertson Smith has given us in the last volume of the *Cyclopædia Britannica*. Yet we cannot agree with the absolute wiping out of the Semiramis myth as an entirely legendary account of the wife of Rimmon-Nirari III., (811-782 B. C.). Of small blemishes there are a number. The god Nineb is now read Adar, and we now know that the Assyrian form of the name Shalmaneser was Shulmanasharid, (the god Shalman is prince). Tyre is not in any sense a corruption. Madame Ragozin was not under the necessity of translating an account of the great battle of Halule (691 B. C.), from the German version of Höfning. A better translation was published in English in the *Andover Review* for August, 1885. Prof. C. P. Tiele's article in the *Leeman's Memorial Album* would have given a suggestion as to a possible explanation of the difficulties connected with the names "Shuzub the Babylonian," and "Shuzub the Chaldean," of the Sennacherib inscription. In the treatment

of Sardanapalus our author was unfortunately left to the early translations, with their numerous imperfections. At least one-third of these annals, however (the Egyptian and Arabian campaigns), had been translated since George Smith's time, but Madame Ragozin does not seem to have used the more modern version. We trust it will comfort her to learn that in spite of the private letter of Prof. Lyon, and the conjecture in his Assyrian manual that the word means "bitterness," it is very probable that *mirānu* means puppy. In a syllabary of the second volume of the inscriptions the ideogram for dog occurs explained by the well-known Semitic word *Kalbu* (dog). Below *Kalbu mirānu* is found and in the left hand column the ideogram for "son" or "small." The rest of the left-hand column is unfortunately broken off, but the chances in favor of "puppy" are very great.

C. A.

THE REPUBLIC OF THE FUTURE, OR SOCIALISM A REALITY. By Anna Bowman Dodd. New York: Cassell & Co.

We have been surprised that nobody has taken the pains to reduce Mr. Henry George's theories to their practical consequence in the sketch of an ideal community conducted in accordance with them. There could be no better way of refuting them. Miss Dodd attempts the work in a light way, but chiefly from the æsthetic point of view. She might have taken for her motto the famous passage in which Heine predicted the overthrow of the Vendôme Column. She gives us the letters of a Swedish nobleman to his friend in Christiania (why not Stockholm?) from New York. They are written in the month of December, 2050 of the Christian era. He has been pitched into America by submarine electric despatch, occupying but ten hours on the passage. He finds it has been assimilated to the socialist ideal, as the result of a great struggle in which disaffected elements from Europe overthrew and all but destroyed the native American population by dynamite and electricity. Then the victors fell out and the surviving Americans had to act as mediators between the Irish and the German elements. To the former is assigned the work of devising the principles of the new government; to the latter that of executing them. As a result, life has been reduced to a dead level of sameness and tameness. Every sort of inequality has been put down by law. The New Yorkers of 2050 live in houses which are exact reduplications of each other. The degree of literary and artistic culture is kept to that level to which all can attain. Women and men are as nearly as possible equal in dress, habits, political rights and everything else. The word "home" has dropped out of the language. Children are taken from their parents and brought up by the state until able to shift for themselves. Christianity has been suppressed and its churches destroyed, as the outcome of a war between the radicals and the orthodox. Temples for ethical culture, in which all religions are explained (away?) have been substituted by the state, which also controls all industries, fixes the hours of rest and labor, and assumes the whole initiative in society. As a consequence, life has lost its interest to people generally. There is neither color nor variety nor movement left. The energies of character have been sapped, and for the enterprising Americans of our age, a listless care-for-nothing, melancholy race has been substituted with no enjoyments but those of the gymnasium.

The book is clever, but unjust to the Irish, who never have been and never will be socialists, and who are becoming owners of land, (and therefore inevitable enemies of Mr. George's theories) as fast as any other race in America. It is a new discovery, also, that they are less practical than the German. (On p. 78, for "prescribed" we should read "proscribed.")

RED SPIDER. A Novel. By S. Baring Gould. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Rev. S. Baring Gould is an extremely versatile, if not a great, writer. He attracted attention first by books on the philosophy of religion, and on the myths of later ages. He then took up foreign countries, and gave the world an excellent book about Iceland, and one of less merit about Germany. He threw in some volumes of excellent sermons, a biography, and a controversial pamphlet or two, to show that the clergyman had not been sunk in the man of letters. But of late he has done more as a writer of fiction than in any other field. His "Gabrielle Andre" (published afterwards as "In Exitu Israel") was one of his earlier works—a story of the French Revolution with Henri Gregoire, the Constitutional bishop, as its central figure. More recently he has published "Little Tu'penny," and another story. His latest one is probably his best novel. It is based upon his recollections of the Devonshire parish, in which he spent his childhood. The very names are local, and the traits and forms of speech are a reproduction of that local flavor which the schoolmaster and the railroad are obliterating even out of England. Like Mr. Blackmore, he sees the picturesque value of this element. The plot of the story

is not derived from local occurrences, but takes, as our author frankly admits, from a German tale, which he has twisted into adaptability to Devonshire conditions. To our thinking the plot is the least important part of the story. The interest really centres in the heroine, a true, brave woman, early inured to responsibility by the care of her younger brothers and sisters, and fitted by the training to infuse courage, energy, and a governing sense of duty into more than one person within reach of her influence. We observe one slip. Our Anglican author makes one of his characters an "elder" in the Methodist congregation. It should have been "steward" or "class-leader," or perhaps "local-preacher." There are no elders in the Methodist body besides the clergy themselves.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

IN these days of systems of mnemonics, not unjustly described as "like using a large amount of machinery for a small amount of work," it is refreshing to meet an endorsement of the "natural method." Dr. M. S. Holbrook, ("How to Strengthen the Memory; or natural and scientific methods of never forgetting," New York), contends that with robust health, attention, a vivid first impression, or thorough understanding of the subject, repetition and the use of suggestive facts as aids, the chances of remembering are very greatly increased. The memory of children is strengthened both by being obliged to study lessons word for word and by getting the "sense." For older persons, whose memories are defective, the studying of poetry, writing things down that are to be remembered, distinct attempts to recall the work of the day, are very useful. Society people who want a reputation for politeness, or politicians who want to be considered "good fellows," would be interested in the suggestion for remembering names of people whom they meet,—to write them down in a book, together with place of meeting or other suggestive facts and then to read over the book occasionally. There are also suggestions as to learning a new language and a few words on the art of forgetting, though not enough is made of this, in view of the statements of a well-known psychologist that "the knowledge that one forgets lies closer than the knowledge that one remembers" and that "no good mind has its knowledge on tap."

Principal Thomas J. Morgan, of the Rhode Island State Normal School, has collected a large number of interesting and suggestive paragraphs on Education ("Educational Mosaics." Boston: Silver, Rogers & Co. 1887.) While possessing no methodical arrangement, and not claiming any completeness, there is enough in it to give a very broad hint of the tendency of modern education and the arguments of some of its leaders.

"Beecher as a Humorist," (Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York), is to be called one of the most entertaining, if not the most valuable of the many memorials of the great preacher. It is compiled by Eleanor Kirk, who states that the work was long ago projected, and was practically finished before Mr. Beecher's death. There was some question of the taste of the early issue of such a selection during a period of mourning, but now the judgment of friends pronounces it proper, and it is known that Beecher himself took anything but a gloomy view of death, and consistently did what he could to relieve it of depressing surroundings. The selections in this volume are all made from Mr. Beecher's published works; if it had been possible to widen the scheme by extracts from his letters the exhibition would have been yet more impressive, but that is a work that will doubtless be done hereafter. Miss Kirk calls Beecher "the most spontaneous humorist that America has known," and we are not disposed to dispute the claim, large as it is. Let the objector to it name his superior, remembering Miss Kirk's careful qualifications of her expression—which indeed is the entire point of it. The spontaneity of Beecher's genius—and not alone from the humorous side—is its most striking characteristic, and is also one of the most marked features of American preaching and writing. Miss Kirk has done her work with excellent judgment and the book is very "readable" throughout.

"Thraldom," a new novel, by Mr. Julian Sturgis, reprinted from the *English Illustrated Magazine*, we are inclined to rate as the best of that writer's books. It is compact, animated, admirably written (as all Mr. Sturgis's books are) and tells a more than usually fresh and effective story. The thraldom is a mesmeric influence unconsciously exercised over a young heiress in order to secure her fortune by a forced marriage. Clever art is shown in making the bad influence seem to emanate from the adventurer who is to seize the fortune, when in fact it comes from an unobtrusive governess and companion, the young man being no more than a "cat-spaw." Mr. Sturgis has certainly in "Thraldom" produced a story of more than ordinary vivacity and sustained interest. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

"Mark Logan the Bourgeois," by Mrs. John H. Kinzie, (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia), is a semi-historical tale of the West, of an earlier day,—in the "Twenties," that is to say, when the great lakes marked the frontiers. It is concerned centrally with the episode of the Winnebago prisoners, but includes also a couple of love plots. The author has, in fact, undertaken too much, there being matter enough in "Mark Logan" for two or three regulation novels. It is fairly written, but is quite too long.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WHILE Mr. Howells declares Count Tolstoi to be the greatest novelist who has ever lived, *La Nouvelle Revue* says that the only thing written by the noble Russian which is not stale, flat, and unprofitable is "Anna Karenina." There is, as we take it, an element of exaggeration in both statements.

A translation by Miss Dora Schmitz, of Dr. Ebze's "Life of Shakespeare" is in preparation.—Miss Yonge's new historical study will bear the title of "Under the Storm, or Standfast's Charge." It is a story of Roundhead and Cavalier.—Mr. Halliwell Phillips has printed a "Calendar" of his Shakespearean rarities.—A translation into English of Victor Hugo's "Herman" has been published in London by Mrs. Newton Crossland.

D. C. Heath & Co. will publish, August 20th, the following books of especial interest to educators. "Notes on the Early Training of Children." By Mrs. Frank Malleson. Third Edition. A book for mothers and kindergartners. "Missner's German Grammar." Revised and rewritten by Professor Edward S. Joynes, of South Carolina College. "Practical Lessons in the Use of English." For Primary Schools. By Mary F. Hyde, of the Normal School, Albany, N. Y. "Industrial Instruction." By Robert Seidel. Translated by Margaret K. Smith, of the Oswego, N. Y., Normal School.

The current issue of "Poor's Directory of Railway Officials" has some marked new features. The Street Railroad System is now included in the work. It appears that twenty-nine States and Territories are now provided with railroad commissioners. Foreign railways on this continent south of the United States are described. Bridge builders, car and rail manufacturers, and contractors now come within the scope of the Directory.

The dull season in books is now about closed and the autumn promises considerable in almost all kinds of literature. A number of important works are to be looked for, both here and abroad. It is stated that in historical publications especial activity will be notable in the season now about opening.

"Living Voices of Living Men," a collection of practical sermons by representative bishops and clergy of the United States, is in the press of Thomas Whittaker, New York.—Max O'Rell is correcting the proofs of a new book which is to be published in Paris early next month. Details are wanting.—"Pen and Ink Essays on Subjects of More or Less Importance," is the title of a volume of literary papers by Brander Matthews, to be issued in the autumn by Messrs. Scribner.

Mrs. Hancock's "Reminiscences of Winfield Scott Hancock," which Charles L. Webster & Co. have in press, will be issued as a large illustrated volume and sold only by subscription. Besides dealing with the General's services in war, Mrs. Hancock follows his career from his marriage, in 1850, when he was a lieutenant, down to the funeral of Gen. Grant, at which he made his last public appearance in an official capacity.

"An Anthology of the Novels of the Century" is the title of a book, edited with critical and biographical notes, by Mackenzie Bell, announced by Chatto & Windus, London. It will include readings from all the best novels of the last eighty years.

"A History of Vagrants and Vagrancy and Beggars and Begging" is the title of a book which excites curiosity. It is the work of C. Ribton Turner, and will be published by Chapman & Hall, London.—Alfred Ainger has prepared for Macmillan & Co. a volume of selections from Tennyson for the use of schools.—Augusta Webster, the English poet, is about to publish an ambitious dramatic poem, dealing with the times of Caligula, called "The Sentence."

The last volume of the "Bibliothek der Kirchenväter" (Library of the Fathers of the Church) has just been completed. This gigantic work, which comprises seventy-nine volumes, was begun in 1869, under the editorship of Profs. Raithmayr of Munich and Thalhoffer of Eichstätt. It contains the principal works of the Latin, Greek, and Syrian fathers of the church, together with biographical commentaries and indexes. The general index is the result of eight years' constant labor on the part of Father Uhl.

Prof. Roberts of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, is preparing for publication a volume entitled "Greek the Language of Christ and His Apostles."—Mr. Austin Dobson has made a

selection of the poems of Goldsmith which will be published by the Clarendon Press.—“Prison Life in Siberia,” by Fedor Dostoieffsky, is declared to be a “startling exposition” of the subject. An English version of it has been prepared by Sutherland Edwards.

The story of Verdi's life, and of the production of his latest opera, “Otello,” will be told by Miss Blanche Roosevelt in a book to be published by Ward & Downing, London. This is a subject which Miss Roosevelt should be able to treat effectively. The book will be dedicated to Wilkie Collins.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson—on the eve of his journey to Colorado,—is preparing for the press a new edition, in two volumes, of his “*Virginibus Puerisque*,” which has been long out of print. The first volume will be a mere reprint; of the second, which has the sub-title “*Memories and Portraits*,” the interest will be largely autobiographical, as it will contain the several sketches and reminiscences contributed to periodical literature by the author during the last five or six years—the “Talk and talkers,” the “Pastoral,” and so forth. The two volumes, it is understood, may be vended separately, though they form but one book. Mr. Chatto is the publisher. They may be expected in the early part of the season, together with Mr. Stevenson's “*Underwoods*,” a volume of verse in Scotch and English, and his memoir of the late Fleming Jenkin. “*Underwoods*” is to be republished on this side by Messrs. Scribner.

Samuel Smiles's forthcoming book, to be published by Mr. Murray, London, will be entitled “*Life and Labor; or Characteristics of Men of Industry, Culture, and Genius*.”

In September, Mr. Allen, of Orpington, Eng., will publish “*Hortus Inclusus*,” being a volume of selections from Mr. Ruskin's letters to Miss Beever, with a preface and notes by Mr. Ruskin. The book has been edited by Mr. Albert Fleming, and will form a companion volume to “*Fronde Agrestes*.”

The second and concluding volume of Dean Plumptre's translation of Dante will be published in September. Besides the “*Paradiso*” and minor poems it will contain essays on subjects of interest to students of Dante.

“*Ignorant Essays*” is the title of a volume in press in London, (Ward & Downey). “*The Only Real Ghost in Fiction*” is the heading of one of the papers. The author is a novelist who prefers to withhold his name.

The original draft of “*Faust*,” as Goethe conceived the play, will appear, for the first time, in October, under the editorship of Prof. Erich Schmidt. It consists of twenty scenes, often differing materially from the existing editions. Goethe brought the manuscript of this first version with him to Weimar in 1775. The first ten volumes of the new complete edition of Goethe's works will appear next month. The edition will be completed in six years, and form sixty volumes, of which ten will be issued yearly. In addition to these sixty volumes of Goethe's poems and prose writings, others, containing the diaries and letters, will be published; but their number is uncertain.

Meier Goldschmidt, the Danish poet, novelist, and journalist, died on the 15th inst., aged 68. He founded a successful weekly journal called *The Corsair* and a monthly magazine with the title *North and South*, and was the author of a number of very popular works of fiction,—some of which have been translated into English. A novel entitled “*The Jew*” is perhaps his best known work.

We find in *The Publisher's Weekly* some personal particulars of Mary E. Barr, the talented author of “*Jan Vedder's Wife*” and other Scotch dialect stories. It seems that Mrs. Barr lost her husband, who was military governor of Texas, and seven children, all within twenty-four hours, from yellow fever, and found herself with four little ones, and only fifty cents in her pocket-book. She went to New York and became a governess in the family of one of A. T. Stewart's partners. Her first tale was written to gratify the whim of her employer. It was promptly accepted by the publisher, and since then she has gone on writing with growing success.

“*A Bibliographical Account of English Theatrical Literature from the Earliest Times*” has been compiled by Robert W. Lowe, and will be published in London by I. C. Nimmo (New York, J. W. Bouton). It will embrace some 2,000 titles.

Ten editions of Philip James Bailey's “*Festus*” have been published in England and the poet is now correcting the proofs of the eleventh. Many editions have also been brought out in America, but the poet has not profited by them.

Mr. C. G. Leland has numerous tasks in hand. For example, he is at work with Mr. Whitaker on his great “*Slang Dictionary*,” for which Mr. Leland anticipates the help of Mr. Gladstone to do the parliamentary terms and, Mr. Henry Irving the dramatic portion. His own contributions to the work will consist chiefly of Americanisms, gypsy and pidgin English and Lussnektisch, or

German-Hebrew. Mr. Leland has also just completed a work on “*Design for Decorative Art*” and is putting the final touches to a collection of “*Gypsy Legends of Many Lands*”—Hungarian, Turkish, German, American, and English.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

IN the August number of *The Andover Review*, Dr. W. W. Adams, of Fall River, makes an able restatement of the Andover position as regards redemption and probation. H. W. Maybie has a thoughtful article on Browning, in which he insists on the poet's greatness as a thinker, while admitting the defects of his art and his frequent obscurities. There is also a careful study of the position of the English laborer, pointing out the ways in which his condition is ameliorated by the fact that England is more a country of status and less of pressure than our own. A new field is opened in the paper on the Nakshiberdi Dervishes,—the most spiritual of the mystical orders among the Moslems. The analogies with Christian, especially with Roman Catholic mysticism, are more striking than the author seems to be aware of. Our literature is very barren of works on the subject. With the exception of a recent translation of Jelil-eddin Rumi's “*Mevlana*,” and the confused book on “*The Dervishes*,” by Mr. Brown of our Constantinople mission, we hardly should know where to look for any penetrating account of the Turkish orders. The missionary budget for the month continues with Japan, and many facts are introduced to show the rapid spread of Christianity in that country. A hopeful sign is the union of the Presbyterian, Reformed, and Congregationalist missions, with a single mission church. The editorials are occupied with polemic in the matter of the American Board.

A triple number of *The Art Review* for May, June, and July, is to be issued this month. It will contain fifteen full page photogravures.

A series of papers on the depression of trade, by Hon. David A. Wells, is to be commenced in the next number of the *Contemporary Review*.

Henry Mayhew, one of the founders and the first editor of *Punch*, is dead. He was the last of the little band who on July 17, 1841, produced the famous comic journal. He named it, also.

The Albany *Law Journal* has published an Index-Digest of Vols. 21-34, inclusive.

It is now said that nearly the whole of the capital required for the projected London evening half-penny Liberal journal has been subscribed, and that its issue will certainly be commenced very soon.

SCIENCE NOTES.

AN admirable supplement to the “*Report of the Seybert Commission*,” is furnished by the paper which Prof. H. Carvill Lewis has republished from the Proceedings of the English Society for Psychical Research, under the title, “*The Alleged Physical Phenomena of Spiritualism. An Account of Two Seances*.” Prof. Lewis is a graduate of our University, and has won distinction as a geologist and as a popular lecturer on his own science. Being in Europe, and finding that Mr. W. Eglinton was enjoying as much vogue as a slate-writing medium as was enjoyed by Mr. Home or Dr. Slade at an earlier date, he resolved to go and see what he could do. The results are about the same as the Seybert Commission reached with Dr. Slade. In no instance was anything achieved which was not within reach of a clever performer in sleight-of-hand. In several the presence of palpable imposture was traced by Prof. Lewis's practiced eye. The tests were admirably chosen, and under every one of them Mr. Eglinton's supernatural power broke down. Such exposures may be very useful in deterring the inexperienced from falling into delusions on the subject; but they never will serve to convert a determined Spiritualist. With him it is: “If the facts are against us, so much the worse for the facts.”

In this connection we may observe that the only serious criticism of the Seybert Commission's Report from the Spiritualist side finds fault with them for taking up slate-writing first. The Report says they did so at the suggestion of Mr. Thomas Hazard, who enjoyed Mr. Seybert's entire confidence, and who therefore had a right to make that choice for them.

Although the trials of kerosene, as fuel for large steam-engine furnaces, which have been made in this country have not been considered altogether satisfactory, its use is certainly growing very rapidly in Russia. A recent announcement indicates its extensive adoption by the Russian navy. The Russian Minister of Marine has ordered liquid fuel furnaces to be fitted to the ironclad *Tcheame*, now under course of completion at Sebastopol. This is the first time the use of liquid fuel has been attempted on iron-

clads. The *Tchesme* belongs to the fleet of heavy ironclads Russia is now building for the Black Sea. Three are already launched, and three more are to be constructed at no distant day. The *Tchesme* has a displacement of over 10,000 tons, and carries sixteen inches of armor. She is therefore a vessel of the first rank, and if liquid fuel can be successfully used on board of her, there is every reason to believe that coal will disappear from the furnaces of the Black Sea fleet. That liquid fuel can be employed on mercantile steamers of large dimensions is a well known fact. Over a thousand locomotives and stationary engines in Russia also burn nothing else but liquid fuel. On the Caspian Sea the Russian admiralty has used nothing but liquid fuel for its fleet there for the last fifteen years. That fleet, however, consists only of gunboats and small transports. In the Black Sea it has applied liquid fuel to two or three torpedo boats, and latterly some steamers, built at St. Petersburg for the Oxus, have been fitted with petroleum furnaces. The government now seems to consider the time ripe for further developments. The best types of furnaces in use in the Caspian have been called upon to yield collectively the best design for the *Tchesme*, and it seems likely that the Russian government will solve one way or another the debated question whether liquid fuel is superior to coal.

Professor A. G. Bourne has made a number of experiments on three species of scorpions found at Madras, with the object of determining whether the popular notion that scorpions can commit suicide is true. He finds that it is undoubtedly physically impossible for a scorpion to sting itself in a vulnerable place, and when one is placed in very unpleasant circumstances, it not unfrequently lashes its tail about which causes actual penetration of the sting. But the poison of a scorpion is quite powerless to kill the same individual or another of the same or even of another species. Two scorpions, when fighting, repeatedly sting one another with little if any effect; the stronger killing the weaker by tearing it to pieces. The poison may be pressed out of the sting with the fingers or a pair of forceps, when it is found to be a milky white fluid, with very pungent smell resembling that of formic acid.

Mr. O'Donnell, of the U. S. Signal Service, has gone to Key West, Fla., for the purpose of establishing communication, by means of homing pigeons, between that point and the West India Islands, for the benefit of the signal service. Mr. O'Donnell will commence his experiments with about fifty young birds. When properly trained, he will give the birds to captains of vessels who will take them out to sea and liberate them. At first he will take them out four or five miles, gradually increasing the distance until the West Indies are reached. It will enable the signal service, if the birds can be successfully trained, to give quicker and more definite and reliable information in regard to the prevalence and character of storms and the condition of weather on the several islands. It is calculated a pigeon will make the trip between Nassau and Key West, about six miles, in one hour and a half.

Dr. G. J. Romanes, the distinguished English naturalist, recently made a series of experiments with a setter belonging to him to determine the source of the scent which the animal follows. The animal in question was very much attached to him, and would readily and eagerly follow his trail, distinguishing it from that of anyone else without the slightest hesitation. But a number of experiments seemed to show that it was the odor of the hunting-boots that the dog followed, as when a stranger wore the boots she followed his trail, and failed to follow Dr. Romanes' when he wore a stranger's boots. When her master walked in his bare feet the dog followed the trail slowly and uncertainly, and soon gave it up. A sheet of brown paper glued on the soles of the boots seemed effectually to obliterate the trail, as the dog did not recognize it at all, but on the paper tearing so that a small area of the sole touched the ground she at once recognized and followed it. The conclusion reached is that the dog knows her master's scent, but from constant association becomes most familiar with it when combined with that of the hunting boots, and is embarrassed by any change.

DRIFT.

MR. DEPEW at the Cameron-Hawley dinner in London called attention to the fact that the London newspapers publish little American news, while the American papers give every day several columns of foreign news. There is nothing strange about this. The newspapers publish what interests their readers. The San Francisco papers give only meagre news of the eastern states. The New York papers pay comparatively little attention to the west and south. The complaint of the southern people that the New York journals almost entirely neglect them, except when something abnormal or prejudicial occurs, led recently to the proposal of publishing a daily in New York which should give southern news. It would not pay. The New York papers understand their public when they magnify every trivial thing that happens in the city. The Science Association must not expect so much attention as is given to a swindling broker or a pretty actress of doubtful reputation.—*Hartford Courant*.

Senator Frye, of Maine, who has just returned from Europe, gives the following as among his observations abroad:

I was charmed with Edinburgh, but when I saw women drunk and fighting in her beautiful streets, the modern Athens lost her charms. I cannot convey to you the picture of the degradation and want throughout Great Britain caused by drink. I am amused when I hear people complain of the water in Europe. Mrs. Frye and myself managed to get through Europe without beer and wine or strong drink, and I think we have stood it pretty well. The water in Europe is good as a rule.

I took a good deal of interest in the armies of Europe. I saw a great review in Paris, one in Italy, two in Germany, and one in England. The French soldiers, in equipment and physique, seem to me inferior—very young, not well filled out. Their uniforms are bad. There is a wonderful dash about the Italian soldiers. They are able-bodied and well clothed, full of spirit and enthusiasm. The German soldiers are the best disciplined and finest looking. Their uniforms and equipments were all in good condition. The troops I saw in England were crack regiments, so that I could hardly institute a comparison between them and the troops of other nations. An English gentleman remarked that we had no soldiers in the United States, and that England had a small standing army as compared with Germany; but, with a great deal of pride, said that the English volunteer force was admirable. Whereupon I informed him that in our war, a quarter of a century ago, when we were comparatively small, we put into the fields on both sides 4,000,000 of men, and called his attention to that as demonstrating that our strength was sufficient to enable us in the last twenty-five years to live in perfect security with an army of 20,000 men and no navy.

It seems that there must be a European war in the near future. The only way to avoid it is to disband the armies, and that can't be done. Peace is preserved to-day in Europe by Emperor William's determination that no German army shall go into the field without him, and his knowledge of the fact that at his age that is impossible. I believe trouble will shortly follow his death. The impression I receive is that the Crown Prince is afflicted with incurable disease, and I saw Emperor William twice. He looks old, but stood out in the rain at Potsdam and reviewed the troops, though he is 90 years old. Bismarck is powerful politically, but is powerless with the army—the Emperor is absolute.

The *Financial Chronicle*, with estimates which appear to be carefully conservative, places the present population of the country at 61,318,339. In the seven years since the last census it places the increase by births at 7,372,471 and by immigration at 3,793,002, making a total gain of 11,165,473. With a corresponding increase we shall have considerably over 66,000,000 of people when the next census is taken.

In 1880 there were only about 500 miles of railway in Mexico. By the close of the present year there will be more than 3,600, with a capital of \$120,000,000 invested. Of this amount, 2,700 miles are owned and operated by Americans. Their benefit to the country is demonstrated by the increase of the public revenues from \$17,500,000 in 1879, to \$38,000,000 in 1886.

The Democratic party in Texas is already feeling the disintegrating effects of the recent struggle over the prohibitory question. The *Dallas Times* says that a "Prohibitionist has no more business in the Democratic party than does a man who does not believe in immersion in the Baptist Church. Believing in sumptuary laws, he is not of the party." This principle would eject from the Democratic party Senator Reagan, ex-Senator Maxey, Congressmen Culbertson, Hare, and Lanham, ex-Congressman Herndon, and about 60,000 or 70,000 Democrats.

Mr. E. L. Godkin, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, reports the results of measures taken to ascertain the drift of the "best American opinion" on the subject of Home Rule in Ireland,—that being called in question by Prof. Tyndall and Matthew Arnold. Assuming that the opinion of educated and cultivated men is what Mr. Arnold and Prof. Tyndall mean by the best American opinion, Mr. Godkin has addressed personal inquiries to the professors in several of the leading Eastern colleges. At Harvard, out of forty-four professors and assistant professors who responded to the questions, only eight expressed themselves against Home Rule for Ireland, seven had no decided opinion, and twenty-nine were in favor of Home Rule. At Johns Hopkins, out of twenty-three who answered, four declined to give an opinion, three were opposed to Mr. Gladstone's policy, and sixteen favored Home Rule. At Columbia, the professors stood eighteen to four in favor of Home Rule. At Yale, out of fifty-five, nine did not vote, eighteen were opposed to Home Rule, and twenty-eight were in favor of it.

Ex-Senator Aaron A. Sargent died at San Francisco on the 14th inst. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1827, learned the printer's trade as a boy, and went to California as a "Forty-niner." There he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1854, and for the two succeeding years was district attorney of Nevada county. He represented the Second California district in the 37th, 41st and 42nd congresses. Before completing his last term he was elected United States senator, taking his seat in March, 1873. He served for one term.

There is a large number of Union soldiers among the Kentucky Democrats—a large majority over the rebel element. Kentucky sent three times as many Union soldiers as she sent Confederates to the war. These men are largely Democrats, but they have found, especially since Mr. Cleveland's Administration took the reins, that there is an objectionable elevation of the Confederacy among these border Union States.—*Albany Times*, (Dem.)

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met,* that the following is proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters, which read as follows:

"If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

"Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided,* That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

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Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met,* That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designated as Article XIX. as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

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